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FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

**THE SOUTH CAROLINA
MUSEUM COMMISSION**

1 October 1974 to 30 June 1975



Printed Under the Direction of the
State Budget and Control Board

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**LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL
OF
SOUTH CAROLINA MUSEUM COMMISSION**

*To His Excellency, the Honorable James B. Edwards,
Governor of South Carolina, and to the Honorable Members
of the General Assembly of South Carolina.*

Gentlemen:

We have the honor to transmit the report of the South Carolina Museum Commission for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1975. The year has seen multiplying services, important acquisitions, the formulation of plans for a permanent facility, and has been a rich preparation for the creation of a major new education asset in their State and the Southeast.

The Museum Commission staff has assisted the State's colleges and universities, its state agencies, its public schools and its citizens to know more of the natural history and the cultural history of this proud State.

We offer this report of programs and services to the people of South Carolina and the stewardship of State funds approved for the good purposes of the Museum Commission.

STATEMENT OF THE CHAIRMAN CONTENTS

The Museum Commission under the Act 212, 1973, was created to plan, construct, and operate a State Museum reflecting the history, natural history, fine arts, scientific and industrial resources of South Carolina.

South Carolina has the unique opportunity to provide, for the first time anywhere in the United States, an ability to record and broadcast Statewide to all of our schools at all levels, hospitals, technical centers, training centers, educational programs originating in the Museum through the Educational Television Network's eight channels. The new ETV Center will be adjacent to the lands offered by the City of Columbia for the building of a State Museum.

The Museum will provide programs and educational and cultural experiences never before offered in South Carolina, serving to reinforce educational efforts of the schools and colleges and providing a new dimension of understanding and pleasure to both young and old in our State.

It will provide support for existing Museums, historical, scientific and ecological efforts by sharing and displaying items of importance and by providing services not normally available throughout the State.

It will present our State's great assets of people, water, weather, and other natural resources in a way to dramatically tell the unique story of our State's development, not only since the white man arrived, but from the origin of time. It will be a must educational experience for every South Carolinian.

It is our belief that the initial installation should primarily be aimed at the history, natural history, and science of South Carolina. The story of its development, the story of its origin and government, the story of its industrialization, the story of its growth in agriculture, in forestry, the story of its tidelands, the story of its lowland areas, the midlands, the piedmont, and the mountains. Each area will be covered and told in the most dramatic fashion in order to depict the assets of our Great State. These displays should be not only educational but a selling tool to South Carolinians wanting to give an outsider a bird's eye view of the State in one location.

It should provide excitement for continuing education of adults, it should inspire the young to realize that the opportunities of South Carolina are really unlimited. It should improve the quality of education available to our children in the future. It should be a home for artifacts of historical significance, natural history displays of unique teaching quality, scientific displays to increase the effectiveness of teaching science could provide an opportunity for instructional displays on physiology and health, and an understanding of the scientific developments of yesterday, today and tomorrow.

It is very important that all South Carolinians realize this need and commit themselves to bringing such a statewide benefit into being as soon as funds can be made available.

Guy F. Lipscomb, Jr.

Chairman, South Carolina Museum Commission

SOUTH CAROLINA MUSEUM COMMISSION
Appointed by Governor John C. West May 1973

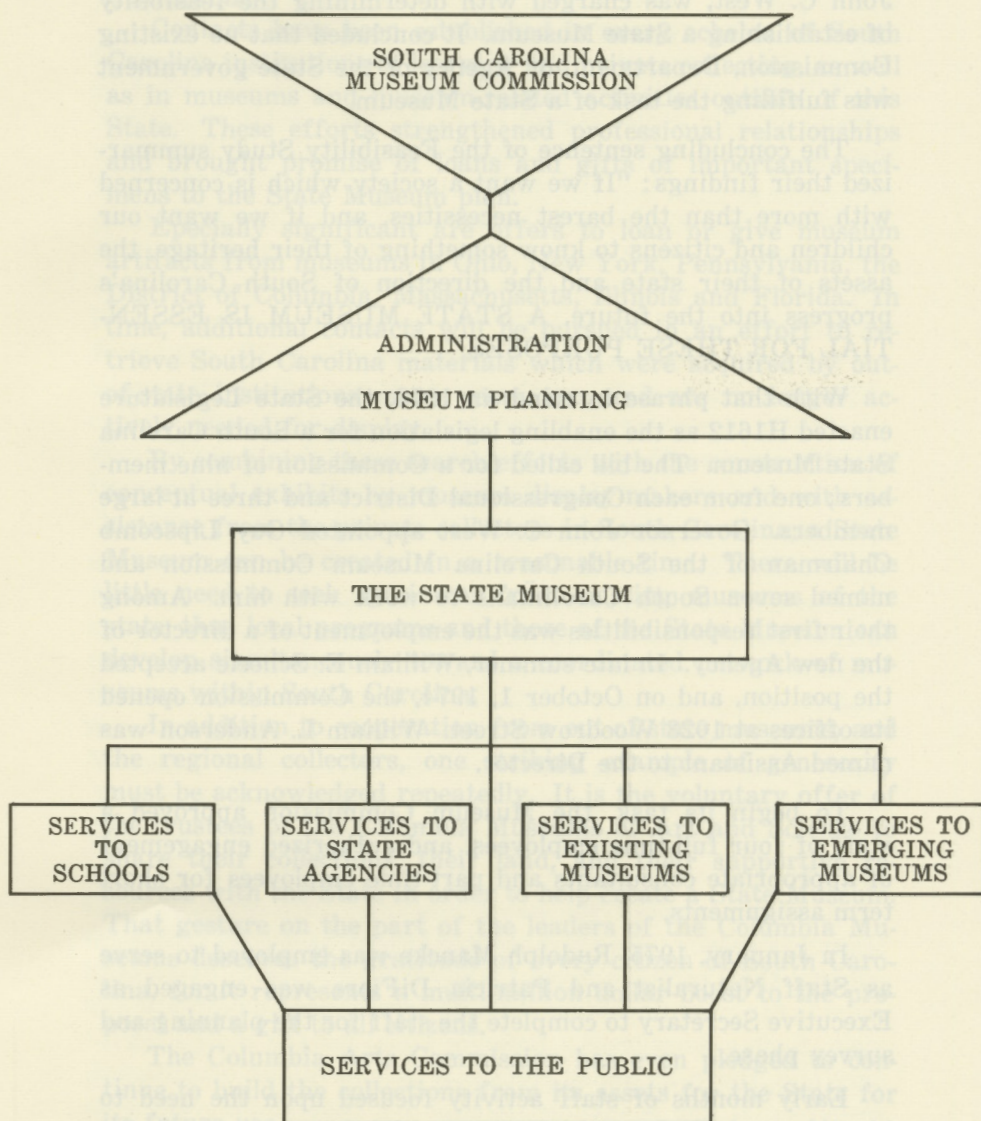
Guy F. Lipscomb, Chairman	Columbia At Large
Arthur Magill	Mauldin
Marvin Trapp	Sumter
Charles Coker	Hartsville (resigned April 11, 1975)
Mrs. Lucy Hall	Beaufort
Dr. Leo Twiggs	Orangeburg
Mrs. Emily Jefferies	Barnwell At Large (deceased April 11, 1975)
Dr. Ambrose Hampton, Jr.	Columbia At Large

Appointed November 1975 by Governor James B. Edwards

Mrs. R. Maxwell Anderson	Charleston At Large
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STAFF MEMBERS

Director	William E. Scheele
Assistant to the Director	William L. Anderson
Staff Naturalist	Rudolph E. Mancke
Executive Secretary	Patricia DiFiore (as of October 19, 1975) Rachel M. Haynie)



THE EARLY MONTHS OF THE MUSEUM COMMISSION

A Study Committee, appointed in 1971 by Governor John C. West, was charged with determining the feasibility of establishing a State Museum. It concluded that no existing Commission, Department, or Agency of the State government was fulfilling the task of a State Museum.

The concluding sentence of the Feasibility Study summarized their findings: "If we want a society which is concerned with more than the barest necessities, and if we want our children and citizens to know something of their heritage, the assets of their state and the direction of South Carolina's progress into the future, A STATE MUSEUM IS ESSENTIAL FOR THESE PURPOSES."

With that phrase in mind, in 1973, the State Legislature enacted H1612 as the enabling legislation for a South Carolina State Museum. The bill called for a Commission of nine members; one from each Congressional District and three at-large members. Governor John C. West appointed Guy Lipscomb Chairman of the South Carolina Museum Commission and named seven South Carolinians to work with him. Among their first responsibilities was the employment of a director of the new Agency. In late summer, William E. Scheele accepted the position, and on October 1, 1974, the Commission opened its offices at 1023 Woodrow Street. William L. Anderson was named Assistant to the Director.

To begin its task, the Museum Commission approved a staff of four full-time employees, and authorized engagement of appropriate consultants and part-time employees for short term assignments.

In January, 1975, Rudolph Mancke was employed to serve as Staff Naturalist and Patricia DiFiore was engaged as Executive Secretary to complete the staff for the planning and survey phase.

Early months of staff activity focused upon the need to identify and analyze the museum-related resources of the state with the objective of coordinating facts and opinion into a plan for a South Carolina State Museum. The sequence of events called for a visit to every existing South Carolina

museum, talking with its leaders, and formulating an appraisal of existing collections and program plans among these institutions.

Contacts have been established in every echelon of South Carolina institutions of learning and private collecting, as well as in museums and museum-related activities outside of this State. These efforts strengthened professional relationships and brought promise of loans and gifts of important specimens to the State Museum plan.

Epecially significant are offers to loan or give museum artifacts from museums in Ohio, New York, Pennsylvania, the District of Columbia, Massachusetts, Illinois and Florida. In time, additional contacts will be pursued in an effort to retrieve South Carolina materials which were acquired by out-of-state institutions many years ago, and are no longer actively needed for display.

By combining these search efforts with the construction of conceptual exhibits by museum display-makers and with assistance from the private collectors in South Carolina, a State Museum can be created in a reasonable time. There will be little need to seek specimens from existing museums of the state, thus local programs and those of the State Museum can develop simultaneously toward a coordinated network of museums within South Carolina.

In addition to cooperation from out-of-state museums, and the regional collectors, one striking example of generosity must be acknowledged repeatedly. It is the voluntary offer of the trustees of the Columbia Museums of Art and Science to share their collections, their land, and their supportive resources with the State in order to help create a State Museum. That gesture on the part of the leaders of the Columbia Museums deserves the gratitude of every citizen of South Carolina, for it represents a multi-million dollar boost to the proposal and a gift to all citizens.

The Columbia Arts Commission has even pledged to continue to build the collections from its assets for the State for its future use.

THE CONCEPT OF THE STATE MUSEUM

A State Museum serves as a mirror of those elements of nature, history and culture that have combined to create a

State. South Carolina has no State Museum. The legislation necessary to create a museum has been passed; it has plans and hopes, but it remains as one of only eight States in the nation that have not achieved that worthy goal.

Without question, the ingredients for a fine museum are present in this State. There is an enviable array of native plants, animals and geology; abundant deposits of minerals, water and good soil; a history that is incredibly rich and colorful, unmatched by the record of most other States. Fine arts, architecture, handicrafts, agriculture, industry and technology have combined for more than three centuries to forecast a glowing future for South Carolina.

The most lasting and comprehensive way to tell the story of South Carolina is to create a State Museum that illustrates all of those elements that have combined to make up the State. No other agency is currently doing that job, and no other agency can do the job as well. The best possible site for such a resource is in the capital city, equidistant from all elements of the population.

The State Legislature was fully convinced of the wisdom of creating a State Museum and in 1973 that body and Governor West enacted into law H1612 with high hopes for the project. The legislators studied the question for a number of years, feasibility studies were made, out-of-state experts were called in to verify the belief that South Carolina needed a State Museum in Columbia, where every school child and adult could readily reach it in a few minutes or a few hours of driving time.

A State's capital city needs resources such as museums. Many States and the nation itself willingly spend vast sums to enhance their capital cities for many good reasons. A State Museum is far more important than its value during a recreational visit. Such a museum is a treasure house for the State's heritage, and above all other things, it is a precious educational resource. If one is inclined to look for commercial values, a State Museum is a prime tourist attraction and an excellent public relations tool. The importance of a good museum is recognized by industry and it is a perfect place to take a visiting convention-goer or a plant relocation committee looking

for a new site in a State that has ample resources, space and vital people, eager to grow.

The South Carolina Museum Commission is developing plans for an appropriate State Museum; the site planning and schematic designs are underway. The Columbia Museum of Art Commission, an agency of the City of Columbia, recognized the need and value of a State Museum in 1973 and its members offered to give the State a full city block of land in a prime location if the State Government would build a State Museum there. The Columbia gift of real estate is extremely valuable and when viewed in relationship to its surroundings, it becomes virtually priceless. The site is just three blocks from the State House on the city's principal east-west thoroughfare. It is on the edge of the USC campus and adjacent to the State Archives, Library, Department of Education offices, the future site of the ETV headquarters, and the University Center for the Performing Arts.

As the need for a State Museum became increasingly evident, the trustees and officers of the Columbia museums of Art and Science volunteered to amalgamate their collections and supportive assets with State resources to spur the creation of the State Museum. Their gesture represents a multi-million dollar gift to all the citizens of the State and is typical of the generous public service attitude that the custodians of these Museums have demonstrated for years.

Thus, with the gift of a site and the gift of an extremely valuable fine arts collection to support the legal authority to act, the Museum Commission has proceeded to visualize an institution that the Legislature charged them to create. The first step was to forecast the use of the site in several building phases, a decision dictated by the economics of the times and the funding capacity of the State.

In the current plan, building phase I is to encompass the history and natural history and science of South Carolina. The fine and applied arts will continue to be represented during this phase in the existing Columbia Art Museum structures. The emphasis upon history and natural history and science is in part to offset the lack of coverage of these two vast and important subjects in other museums and in the educational

facilities of the State. These subjects are also the basis for this State's greatness and that fact needs exposure on the broadest scale. The galleries of the State Museum are being planned to tell the story of the State from its earliest geological origins through all of its history and development until today. The first exhibits will, of necessity, be largely conceptual but as collections grown and diversity, they will be added into the story line to strengthen the factual content and to better illustrate the heritage of the region.

Landforms, soils, water and weather have had a direct bearing upon the character of South Carolina from the distant past until the present. The plants and animals of the land were established and then diversified in direct relationship to the quality of these resources. The nature of the Indian habitation of the State also followed the age-old patterns of resources distribution. The native Americans, who dwelt upon this land before the time of Columbus, required enough water, food, shelter and space for the expansion of their cultures just as modern society requires those same resources today.

The dynamics of the invasion and settlement of North America by Indians will be displayed in order to their appearance and will depict changes as they occurred right up to the present time. While all major native Americans will be represented, the culture of the Catawbias will be singled out for major treatment. The Catawba Indians will be a continuing concern of the State Museum in its research, reference collections and living history programs, as well as in its exhibition galleries.

The arrival of European explorers and the earliest attempts at settlement in South Carolina marked the beginnings of swift changes of culture and land use that have not stopped since. The pivotal place in history occupied by the coastal towns and cities helped shape a young nation. This kind of growth and record of events is prime material for a museum. It will be shown in exhibition galleries, murals, dioramas, models, artifacts of a thousand kinds all coordinated in a review based upon the passage of time.

The expansion of agriculture and the utilization of the land by new Carolina settlers followed the same pattern of rivers,

land and resources that influenced wildlife and Indians before them; it has been a flow pattern of Carolinians from the earliest eighteenth century until the present. As a result, South Carolina has acquired a distinctive character which has sustained its people through wars and privation, good times and bad, for more than three-hundred years.

As the galleries of the State Museum are filled, they will reflect the interwoven elements of history, natural history, science, applied art, agriculture, technology and resources as they fit together each step along the way toward the present. This treatment of subject matter is a unique aspect of the museum plan. WE MUST NOT CREATE THREE SEPARATE MUSEUMS: one for natural history, one for art and one for history, such as are found in other States. The South Carolina State Museum will be a coordinated story of this State's growth and development.

There will also be loan exhibit galleries, special event facilities, statewide programs, coordinated programming with ETV, multiple services to all schools and every conceivable effort made to serve all citizens of South Carolina. A program of assistance to existing museums is being planned along with a service program for cultural growth in every county via a "Museum Affiliates" plan that has proven so valuable in other states.

The South Carolina Museum Commission is planning a facility long overdue in this State. It is to be a long term investment in the State's heritage, a showcase to the nation as well as to the citizens who helped shape that heritage.

State museums throughout the nation perform a wide range of functions for the benefit of all citizens and many State Agencies.

They coordinate and utilize many resources that would otherwise be lost to the people. A State Museum becomes a catalyst for education, conservation, historic preservation, publishing and other worthy efforts. Its unified program of collecting, curating and displaying the heritage of the State is a contribution to society of the highest order.

These projections and many others must be met if the

history and heritage of any State is to survive for future generations.

The report of the Committee appointed to study the feasibility of a State Museum rendered on January 11, 1972 the following paragraphs: "SOUTH CAROLINA IS ALREADY LATE IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A STATE MUSEUM. IF WE WANT A SOCIETY WHICH IS CONCERNED WITH MORE THAN THE BAREST NECESSITIES, AND IF WE WANT OUR CHILDREN AND CITIZENS TO KNOW SOMETHING OF THEIR HERITAGE, THE ASSETS OF THEIR STATE AND THE DIRECTIONS FOR SOUTH CAROLINA'S PROGRESS INTO THE FUTURE, A STATE MUSEUM IS ESSENTIAL FOR THOSE PURPOSES.

THE BICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION IN 1976, WITH EMPHASIS ON SOUTH CAROLINA'S DECISIVE ROLE IN THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION AT COWPENS AND KING'S MOUNTAIN, MIGHT BE AN APPROPRIATE TIME FOR SUCH A MUSEUM TO BEGIN ITS OPERATION, BUT IT IS ESSENTIAL THAT THE PLANNING FOR SUCH A MUSEUM BEGIN NOW."

The statement was signed by three State Senators, three House members, and three Governor appointees. Their words are to the point and more timely now than they were in 1972. They were made into law in May of 1973. The offices of the State Museum Commission were opened in October of 1974 and detailed plans for a museum are underway in 1975.

Ground-breaking ceremonies for the South Carolina State Museum could occur as early as late 1976. What a thrilling Bicentennial gift that event would be for every resident of this great State.

THE ARCHITECTS AND DESIGNERS

After months of investigating and evaluating the qualifications of architects, the Museum Commission, acting in close association with the Budget and Control Board named Piedmont Engineers, Architects and Planners of Greenville the architects for the State Museum. Piedmont and the Commission unanimously selected Edward Durell Stone Associates of

New York City to create the schematic designs for the museum and to do the site planning.

The Commissioners engaged Lynch Industries, Inc. of New Jersey as consultants to design exhibits and gallery layout for the State Museum.

The team is well qualified to produce a museum of distinction. The work of the Piedmont organization is widely known and respected throughout South Carolina. Both the Stone and Lynch firms have been involved in creating major new museums in many parts of the nation. Edward Durell Stone Associates are experienced designers of museums that blend the three major traditional museum disciplines together. They are among the nations leading designers of cultural institutions.

Lynch Industries' recent client list includes the Smithsonian Institution, The American Museum of Natural History, Florida State Museum, DAR Museum, and museums in Amarillo and Oakland, among others.

FIELD SERVICES RENDERED

A statewide survey of museums and their contents was an initial task assigned to the Staff. Appraising the role of existing Museum resources was a primary activity; the goal was to be able to plan a State Museum which would have meaning for all citizens without duplicating or overlapping the goals of other museums. More than 60 South Carolina organizations which have chosen to designate their purposes as those of a museum were visited from October 1, 1974 to July 31, 1975.

Once contact was made with a museum, the staff received more than survey information. Requests to examine and evaluate collections and similar resources at colleges, universities, and public schools were received. The Staff found that, although the artifacts displayed in most of these museums and agency collections were rare and interesting, most were presented to public view with less than acceptable museum technique. The overall condition of most collections observed was poor, and conservation and preservation of artifacts was obviously needed. The Commission staff sought to guide those

responsible in directions which will assure the better condition of their museum's contents.

Museum Commission spokesmen have appeared in more than three-fourths of South Carolina's counties during the nine month report period. Staff and Commissioners have spoken to service organizations, historical society meetings, museum lecture audiences, college assemblies, high school groups, conservation camps, artists' guilds, travel conferences and teachers' meetings. They have answered questions and provided consulting services concerning natural history, history, art, the environment, and have explained the concept of a State Museum to audiences in many communities.

The South Carolina Museum Commission staff has assisted a dozen embryonic county museums and historical societies considering the creation of either a historic house or a local museum. Several county museums have opened since the SCMC began functioning in October; each was assisted by the staff of the Commission.

Every week finds visitors frequenting the Commission offices for evaluation and examination of collections they possess. The Staff has been able to assist in this advisory capacity throughout the State. The curriculum of eight South Carolina colleges and universities have been broadened due to new awareness brought about by the Commission staff working with instructors planning courses.

The Museum Commission staff has worked with the staffs of the Department of Parks, Recreation, and Tourism, the Arts Commission, the Wildlife and Marine Resources Commission, and the State Department of Education to add services to the program of those agencies.

Nature trails in state recreational areas have been planned by the Commission staff. Joint consideration of potential State Park interpretation features have been studied by Parks, Recreation and Tourism and Museum Commission staffs. Several appropriate publications for distribution at State Welcome Centers have been prepared. The Wildlife Commission has sought the evaluation and identification expertise of Commission staff members.

ACQUISITIONS BY THE MUSEUM COMMISSION DURING THE YEAR 1974-75

During the first nine months of existence, the Museum Commission acquired a number of artifacts and collections as part of its initial efforts in building a comprehensive collection.

The individual items acquired span a wide range of subjects. They include a magnificent set of doors from the State House, prized specially woven rugs from the era of James Byrnes' governorship, a number of valuable books, prints of natural history subjects, maps, illustrations of historic events, engravings, collections of fossils, minerals, gem stones, architectural accessories from historic houses, costumes, a splendid collection of antique lighting devices, mounted specimens of birds and mammals, shells, clocks, chandeliers, weapons, and military accessories, including arms, uniforms, and flags.

Meaningful promises of many more collections and single items have been received. Some of the material offered represents valuable ethnic collections from foreign countries. In several cases, citizens have changed wills to include the State Museum in the distribution of family collections. Many people have offered loans of their collections until they have seen concrete evidence that there will be a State Museum in whose care they can entrust heirlooms that reflect this State's heritage.

Those collections now in hand have been appraised at values in excess of \$250,000. This is a significant beginning for a project which will ultimately include many of the greatest treasures of the State.

The Division of General Services has made storage space available for the Museum Commission, and the staff will continue to acquire meaningful objects at every opportunity in the future. Some of these will be held in storage until the State Museum is a reality, but whenever possible, the collections or individual items obtained will be loaned as temporary exhibits to other museums until the State Museum has been constructed. In addition, the Division of General Services has authorized the Museum Commission to install an exhibit in the State House on the main lobby level. This display is to be

changed monthly and will reflect the diversity of materials that will be found in the State Museum of the future.

PRESERVING THE PAST FOR THE FUTURE

As South Carolina and the nation begin to celebrate the American Revolution Bicentennial in a wide variety of events, citizens of this state will unknowingly be missing a great deal. Thousands of valuable artifacts from hundreds of collections that reflect the rich history of the Palmetto state are gone from South Carolina. The treasures have become major elements in museums and private collections in other states, and many have been lost forever due to lack of care or appreciation by their owners.

One sees museum treasures from South Carolina in institutional galleries all over America, especially in the larger cities of the eastern United States. In addition, there is no way to estimate how many Carolina treasures are in the vaults and libraries of colleges and universities or in the homes of private collectors outside of the state.

During every week of the year, important losses of historic material occur in South Carolina. The volume has not diminished with time as the market values of artifacts continue to soar. A reasonable estimate holds that more than one-million-dollars worth of irreplaceable items leave the state every year. The estimate is considered moderate.

Among recent transactions, Colonial furniture went to a Florida museum, portraits of Carolinians were for sale in Boston, New York and Oklahoma City; fossils were sold in Florida and New York; while Indian artifacts and Civil War relics were shipped to Georgia and New Jersey. North Carolina college graduate students bought every diary, letter packet, and commercial ledger they could acquire.

How can this happen? The losses have occurred year after year in great part because there has been until now no coordinated statewide museum program and no State Museum in South Carolina. No one has been minding the state's store! No single agency has been charged until now to see that the educational and cultural assets belonging to the State are retained and protected for the present and future generations.

Where state museums are well-established, those institutions act as caretakers for the state agencies and they are the depositories for collections and individual specimens of significance to the state as a whole. The facilities, staff, and programs of a well-conceived state museum program serve all citizens. The museum leads the way in preservation and conservation; its staff and associates are experts in their fields.

A state museum acts to halt the losses of all materials that are a part of the state's heritage. The staff is charged to know where specimens of importance are located, and to suggest the proper care and use of collections. The staff develops and guides research and publishing efforts that serve all levels of education — advance knowledge generally — and encourage a sense of pride in the people.

South Carolina now has a State Museum Commission whose staff is acting to slow down the losses of collections and specimens. The preservation and conservation of the state's heritage is a primary goal of the growing museum program. What is needed now is the awareness of people all over the state that the program exists.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The legislation which authorized the South Carolina State Museum Commission and sets forth its mission is a simple document which encompasses a great deal. As desirable as brief legislation may be, H1612 does not appear to go into enough detail to allow the State Museum to function as fully as many other State Museums operate. An early attempt should be made to amend H1612 to include as many feasible functions as possible with the full realization that some of these duties may not materialize until some years in the future. In the meantime, however, having the specific authority to act would make possible a broader range of programs. These could proceed in some cases even without State funding and would also make it possible for the State Museum to become eligible for grants, from Federal and private foundation sources.

As a matter of policy, the Museum Commission has stated on numerous occasions that it is committed to promoting the

growth and development of existing museums in South Carolina and in assisting new museums to develop. These policy decisions are sound but they cannot be implemented without some budgetary support. That support will be sought as early as possible.

Similarly, there are many services which State Museums perform for all school levels including the Institutions for higher education. Such functions should also be defined and funded at the earliest possible opportunity; they need not wait until there is a State Museum building completed and open to the public.

Thus, there could be developed a program of activities with many outlets in all parts of the State. Such programs will have a direct bearing upon citizens of every age and they would be especially beneficial to students in the state's schools.

A diversified State Museum program would serve all of the regions of the State in a manner which transcends the sometimes inhibiting regional attitudes toward the creation of a new state agency.

CONCLUSIONS

After months of travel throughout South Carolina searching for elements which can be molded into a State Museum, it is clearly evident that this State contains significant museum resources and numerous interested persons who see the need for a State Museum and recognize its value to all citizens. During hundreds of visits with individual citizens, and hundreds of talks with groups of many kinds, there has not been a single dissenting opinion expressed concerning the need for a State Museum.

The conclusion is inescapable, and the public's opinion positive that the ingredients for a major State Museum, one that could take its place among the top museums in the nation, are present today in South Carolina and the concept of such a museum should be acted upon promptly.

A second conclusion is that if a State Museum is not organized and functioning in full form soon, many of the ingredients which should go into such a Museum will be

permanently lost to South Carolina. There is no week that passes in which a collection or important piece of history is not lost to this State. Private collectors, institutional collectors, dealers, and carelessness or acts of nature finds these resources eliminated from this State in alarming quantities. Most of these losses can be stopped by an organized program for their conservation and acquisition.

To succeed totally, the State Museum must have the full support of the Governor and the members of the Legislature as well as that of the private citizens. All of these individuals must recognize the full value of a State Museum and they should speak out in its behalf at every possible opportunity.

SOUTH CAROLINA MUSEUM COMMISSION EXPENDITURES
Fiscal Year 1974-75

Account Number	Title	Expended
20100	Personnel Costs (All)	\$ 39,862.16
20103	Per Diem	1,650.00
20202	Travel	
	Commissioner's Travel	\$4,253.57
	Consultant's Travel	1,571.73
	Staff Travel	6,223.54
	Auto-Truck Rental	3,413.51
	Catering—Misc.	581.37
	16,043.72
20203	Telephone & Telegraph	1,401.32
20205	Printing, Binding & Advertising (Newsletter)..	3,599.90
20207	Other Contractual Services	524.04
20208	Professional & Other Fees	57,437.86
	(Exhibit Designers, Consultants & Architects)	
20304	Office Supplies	1,240.86
20312	Postage	1,502.74
20320	Other Supplies	850.04
20401	Rent—Non-State Owned Property	3,199.97
	(Office Space)	
20410	Insurance	21.21
20411	Contributions	
	(Subscriptions—Membership)	590.00
20420	Other Fixed Charges	75.00
20601	Office Equipment	4,611.88
20607	Education Equipment	4,314.26
20202	Rent—Equipment	590.94
		<hr/>
		\$137,515.90

**THE SOUTH CAROLINA MUSEUM COMMISSION HAS AFFILIATED
WITH THE FOLLOWING ORGANIZATIONS DURING
THE REPORT PERIOD**

American Association for State and Local History
American Association of Museums
Archeological Society of South Carolina, Inc.
Archives of American Art
The Audubon Society
Business Committee for the Arts
The South Carolina Regional Planning Councils
Confederation of South Carolina Local Historical Society
National Endowment for the Arts
The Smithsonian Institution
National Endowment for the Humanities
Society of Vertebrate Paleontology
Southeastern Museum Conference
South Carolina Academy of Science
South Carolina Arts Commission
South Carolina Federation of Museums
South Carolina Cultural Steering Committee
Sierra Club
Florida State Museum — Gainesville, Florida
Florida State Division of Archives and History

JOURNAL OF THE HOUSE
 OUTLINE OF REPORT OF COMMITTEE
 APPOINTED TO STUDY FEASIBILITY OF
 ESTABLISHMENT OF A STATE MUSEUM

1. Feasibility
 - (a) Need for a State Museum
 - (b) Purpose and Function
 - (c) Mission and Program
 - (d) Existing Museums, State Departments and Agencies
 - (e) Costs: Capital and Operating
2. Establishment and Organization
 - (f) Location
 - (g) Organization: Commission and Staff
 - (h) Timetable for Establishment of a State Museum
 - (i) Financing: Capital and Operational
 - (j) 1972-1973 Procedures
3. Recommendations
 - (k) Creation of a State Museum Commission
 - (l) Appropriation for a Staff and Consultants for the Planning of Such a Museum
 - (m) Study of Site and Program
 - (n) Development of Building(s) and Full Staff
 - (o) Operation of a State Museum

REPORT OF COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO STUDY
 FEASIBILITY OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A
 STATE MUSEUM

TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF SOUTH CAROLINA:

The Committee has been directed by Joint Resolution of the General Assembly to study the feasibility of the establishment of a State Museum for South Carolina.

The question of the feasibility of such a museum raises several preliminary questions:

- (a) Is there a need for such a museum?
- (b) What is the purpose and function of a State Museum?
- (c) What should be the scope, program and mission of a State Museum?

- (d) Is that purpose and function being met by existing museums of other state institutions or agencies?
- (e) Can the costs of such a museum (capital and operating) be justified for the State of South Carolina?

* * * *

If the answer to the question of feasibility is affirmative, then other questions arise:

- (f) Where should such a museum be located?
- (g) How should a State Museum be organized and operated, as to governing body and staff?
- (h) What timetable should be set for the establishment of such a museum?
- (i) What can be anticipated in regard to the financing of a State Museum?
- (j) What steps should be taken for 1972-1973 toward the establishment of a State Museum?

In order to answer these and other complex questions related to the establishment and operation of a State Museum, the committee has heard several experts in the museum field, received reports from various state officials in related fields and read several treatises and studies on State Museums. The overwhelming majority of these experts were in accord as to the necessity and desirability for such a museum and the type of museum which should be established.

South Carolina has a history in which all of her citizens can take pride; and the story of South Carolina is an asset which can attract many other Americans to the State. The many facets of South Carolina's story constitute assets which can be of immeasurable value in attracting tourists to South Carolina and in the education of our own citizens and students.

In the economic sphere, the better corporations and businesses are interested in cultural developments and facilities in assessing a new location; no longer does business give consideration only to profits in determining where to locate. The needs of a company's executives and employees are of vital concern.

While it is apparent that there is need for such a museum, the exact scope and program of such a museum cannot be

pre-planned; it must evolve from an orderly and well-conceived plan of development.

South Carolina can learn a great deal in this field from what has happened in other states — for most of the states have state museums of one sort or another. The experience of other states indicates that a State Museum should be established and operated for the basic purpose of presenting the story of South Carolina in three aspects:

(1) The *history* of the state — including the Indian tribes of the Carolinas, exploration and settlement, social and political development, military events and educational and cultural evolution.

(2) The *fine arts* in the State — including architectural developments, furniture and silver, interior decoration, South Carolina artists and literature and poetry.

(3) *Natural history* and the *sciences* — including geology and archeology, botany and zoology of the state, natural resources, scientific developments and industrial advances.

The purpose and function of a State Museum is thus to tell the story of the State; if such a museum collects and displays a few artifacts and does not involve the museum visitor in anything more than a superficial story of the state, then no purpose will be served by such a museum.

If a standard of excellence is not to be followed from the outset, then there is no reason to consider the establishment of such a museum; the Department of Archives is an example of what can be done in the establishment of a similar department in the proper way and with appropriate facilities. It is fundamental that expert professional advice, guidance and consultation be obtained in the establishment of a state museum.

The general scope and mission of such a museum has been outlined above, but the details as to the program of a State Museum must be evolved under this professional guidance. Such a museum, functioning properly, will be an invaluable asset in the state's educational system; at the same time the museum can be a positive factor in attracting tourists to South Carolina.

No museum in South Carolina today fulfills the function of such a State Museum to any appreciable degree. The Gibbes Art Gallery and the Charleston Museum are primarily oriented to Charleston, and the museums in Florence, Columbia and Greenville are directed towards the fine arts in general. There is certainly no substantial overlap in the function of any existing museums, departments or agencies and a properly conceived and developed State Museum.

The function of the Department of Archives would, for example, in no way be usurped by such a museum, and a State Museum would be a valuable adjunct of the Department of Parks and Tourism. No existing commission, department or agency of state government is equipped to operate such a museum.

The scope of a State Museum should encompass everything about South Carolina, but it should also be limited to South Carolina. The things that make South Carolina distinctive and the differences between South Carolina and other states and areas should be emphasized. If all of America is exactly alike, then there would be no point in a State Museum, but South Carolina has a different history, distinctions in the fine arts and natural and scientific differences which set our state apart.

Such a museum would not impinge upon or disturb the program of any existing museum; on the contrary the resources and available material from a State Museum would give support and aid to the museums of a local nature and would supplement and undergird the programs of museums in all parts of the state.

A state museum will not be expensive at the outset — in the planning and pre-development stages; once the stage is set, then the acquisition of a suitable site, construction of building(s), development of the overall site, hiring of sufficient and suitable personnel and operating costs will require considerable appropriations. The cost of establishing and operating a State Museum will not thus be minimal.

Our study, in the light of the experience of other states, convinces us that such a museum would be an educational,

cultural and tourist facility that South Carolina must have. For too long and because of the depression which followed the Civil War, South Carolina has not been able to develop the history, the assets and the attractions of this State in the proper way.

As to the location and organization of such a museum, the Committee has reached certain tentative conclusions:

(1) A State Museum should be located in the capital of the State — particularly in the case of Columbia where the capital site was selected because of its central location. The site should be ample in size with sufficient acreage, access and parking.

(2) The organization for such a museum can take several forms, but the governing body should be independent of and separate from any existing commission or department of government.

(3) The difficulty comes in the establishment of the procedure, the timetable and the financing of the State Museum. Obviously a State Museum cannot be created in a short time; once the decision is made that South Carolina is to have a State Museum, then the planning and organization which are necessary for the proper establishment of such a museum must be undertaken. Such a study is beyond the competence or the scope of the study by this committee and can only be undertaken under the direction of professionals in the museum field hired for the purpose of developing an appropriate plan and implementing such a plan over a period of years. Any other course might result in the establishment of a State Museum without the proper objectives and without the financial planning necessary for the achievement of a State Museum in which all of our citizens could take pride and from which they could reap great benefits.

At this point therefore, the committee does not recommend the immediate establishment of a State Museum, such a recommendation would be unrealistic, wasteful and lacking in proper perspective.

The committee does recommend that the General Assembly

take steps looking toward the eventual establishment of a State Museum: these steps are as follows:

For 1972-1973

(k) Creation by statute of a State Museum Commission of nine members, consisting of six members (one from each Congressional districts); and three members at large, all to be appointed by the Governor on staggered terms.

(1) Appropriation of a sufficient budget for the year 1972-1973 to hire a director and a small staff in order to begin the development of a collection for the State Museum and plan for such establishment and to obtain appropriate professional consultation.

For 1973-74 and beyond:

(m) Study and selection of a site for the eventual establishment of the State Museum, and development of a projected program.

(n) Development of building(s) with suitable exhibit and display areas for a State Museum divided into three departments:

(i) History

(ii) Fine Arts

(iii) Natural Sciences, and expansion and organization of a professional staff for the operation of the Museum.

(o) Operation of such a museum with a sufficient staff, headed by a professional director.

* * * *

Such a program might take as long as ten years to bring into full fruition, but South Carolina is already late in the establishment of a State Museum. If we want a society which is concerned with more than the barest necessities and if we want our children and citizens to know something of their heritage, the assets of their state and the direction for South Carolina's progress into the future, a State Museum is essential for these purposes.

The Bicentennial celebration in 1976, with emphasis on South Carolina's decisive role in The American Revolution at Cowpens and King's Mountain, might be an appropriate time for such a Museum to begin its operation, but it is essential that the planning for such a museum begin *now*.

SENATE MEMBERS:

/s/ FRANK C. OWENS
 /s/ EUGENE N. ZEIGLER
 /s/ GORDON H. GARRETT

HOUSE MEMBERS:

/s/ WILSON TISON
 /s/ LUCIUS O. PORTH
 /s/ GILES P. CLEVELAND

GOVERNOR APPOINTEES:

/s/ MRS. EMILY B. JEFFERIES
 /s/ MRS. JENNIE C. DREHER
 /s/ A. T. GRAYDON

Received as information.

(R353, H1612)

**An Act To Create The South Carolina Museum Commission,
 To Provide For Its Duties And To Confirm An Appropriation
 For The Use Of The Commission.**

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina:

SECTION 1. There is hereby created the South Carolina Museum Commission composed of nine members appointed by the Governor for terms of four years and until successors are appointed and qualify. One member shall be appointed from each congressional district of the State and three members shall be appointed at large. One of the at-large members shall be appointed chairman of the commission by the Governor. Vacancies for any reason shall be filled in the manner of original appointment for the unexpired term.

Notwithstanding the provisions above prescribing four-year terms for members of the commission, the members appointed from even-numbered congressional districts and one

at-large member other than the chairman shall be initially appointed for terms of two years only.

SECTION 2. The commission shall meet at least quarterly and at such other times as the chairman shall designate. Members shall elect a vice chairman and such other officers as they may deem necessary. They shall be paid such per diem, mileage and subsistence as provided by law for boards, committees and commissions.

SECTION 3. The primary function of the commission shall be the creation and operation of a State Museum reflecting the history, fine arts and natural history and the scientific and industrial resources of the State, mobilizing expert professional advice and guidance and utilizing all available resources in the performance of this function.

SECTION 4. To carry out its assigned functions, the commission is authorized to:

(1) Establish a plan for, create and operate a State Museum;

(2) Elect an executive officer for the commission, to be known as the director;

(3) Make rules and regulations for its own government and the administration of its museum;

(4) Appoint, on the recommendation of the director, all other members of the staff;

(5) Adopt a seal for use in official commission business;

(6) Control the expenditure in accordance with law of such public funds as may be appropriated to the commission;

(7) Accept gifts, bequests and endowments for purposes consistent with the objectives of the commission;

(8) Make annual reports to the General Assembly of the receipts, disbursements, work and needs of the commission; and

(9) Adopt policies designed to fulfill the duties and attain the objectives of the commission as established by law.

SECTION 5. The director of the commission shall be the director of the State Museum when such facility comes into existence and his qualifications shall reflect an ability to serve in that capacity. Compensation for the director shall be determined by the General Assembly.

SECTION 6. The appropriation for the State Museum provided in item 28, Section 74 of Act 1555 of 1972 is hereby confirmed for the use of the commission created in this act and shall be available for use through the fiscal year 1973-1974.

SECTION 7. This act shall take effect upon approval by the Governor.

In the Senate House the 3rd day of May

In the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Seventy-three.

L. MARION GRESSETTE,

President Pro Tempore of the Senate.

SOLOMON BLATT,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Approved the 7th day of May, 1973.

JOHN C. WEST,

Governor.